Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning,

OUR PENANCIAL STRENGTH.

Mr. Lorin Biologet bas published a remarkable pamphiet on the Commercial and Figure at Strength of the United Status, as shown in the balances of foreign leads and the increased production of chapte criticis. The object is to prove that the resources of the country are for greater and its condition the more favorable than is commonly supposed, and repectally to demonstrate two propositions —I irst, that the intercent race between the I nited States and foreign nations is largely in our favor and, a cond, that notwithstanding the war, the production of the layer States a greater than it was at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

"The only just and adequate measure of the

"The enry just and adequate measure of the mational resources," sity Mr. Blooget, its to be reached through a cusculation of the quantities of all articles of value produced, and of the exchanges, both of quantities and cames, contacted with foreign crontries." Measured by these two standards, the actual wealth of the content we much greater then ordinary estimates make it. Mr. hodget considers first the trade with foreign committee, as being the expression of the actual results of the industry and productiveness of the country; and on this point generalizes the results of the investigations as follows:

(f. 1) as 100 m. "Still have been been still been the war time what we see the war time what we see that the second that we see that the second that we see that the second th

The facts and sixures cived on both these points, although reasing in part to years before the war, are new to the public, and have not heretofore are new to the public, and have not heretofore been collected in any anthentic and a cossible form. Such returns of total exports for recent years as have been published require to be carrected by adding the actual report of the cotton crop of 1800, which roundy went out while the Southern ports were still open, yet was not canbraced in the published report of trade for 1800-61. Correcting the tables on the principles 2uthorized by the Secretary of the Treasury daring the period when these ports were actually open, the totals of that year become — Experis.

117,215,814 imparts.

The uncorrected tables gave a halance the other way of \$36,305,240. Yet even this correction is below the real value of the experts of production from Southern ports during the period unreported. But taking this statement for the year 1850 61, the comparison of the totals of foreign trade for a series of years to 1863, shows that:—

"The scale of excess to Issue, shows that:
"The scale of excess of experts established in 1855-5, rise gradually and steadily to 1865. Its average for the last two years, the worst of the war, is \$51,00,000 each year. Its averages for the two years presenting the war, 1868-9, and 1869-90, wos \$2,810,000 each year only. For the last period of six years the forth excess of expects is \$250,885,500, an annual average of \$45,000; and for the last farce years so annual average of \$54,000; and for the last farce years so annual average of \$55,000,000. This statement includes the mutual exchanges

of gold, and excludes exchange remittances. If, however, gold is not to be reckoned as merchandise and is excluded, it remains true that "The annual balance of aggregate foreign trade in favor of the United States for six years to date 1, less, was \$10,414,605, and that the annual excess of gold sould are not over that imported for the same perfect, was only \$44-456.003. There was, therefore a balance exclusive of gold in favor of the United States averaging annually \$3-547.005."

Comparing the British official returns of trade between the United States and Great British with our own official returns, it appears, defineting the value of gold and allver exchanged from

both import and exports, that

"The average in favor of the United States for three years before the war is \$20,178.00 for three years before the war is \$20,178.00 for three years \$27,811.00 for three years \$27,811.00 for three years the total shaddless \$0.00 which are for three years before the war. \$2,00 for three years before the war. \$2,00 for the \$2,00 for th

So that by either method of calculation it is

demonstrated that the balance of trade remains during the years of war as it was before with the United States, and not with foreign countries in general, nor with Great Britain in particular. The second division of Mr. Biodget's pamphlet treats of the "increased quantities of important articles produced in the United States;" and its sim is to show that our actual products have not nim is to show that our actual products have not fallen off in consequence of the war, but have tinuance.

To this view we have no other suggestion to make than that, while we accept the evolence of increased values, we cannot suppose—and we do not know that Mr. Blodget means to argue—that condition of the country is more favorable than it would have been had there been no war. That it is in advance of what it was four years ago is abundantly demonstrated by the facts which this pumphiet adduces, but we conceive it to be equally demonstrated that this increase is not in consequence of the war, but in spite of it. To many branches of industry the war has supplied an unwouted stimulus, but it is impossible to suppose that on the whole the United States would not have been a richer country if the ener-gies of a million of its citizens had been turned steadily to productive, instead of destructive em

We can present Mr. Blodget's figures only in the most condensed form. He shows that the eastward tonnage of all classes of merchandiss increased from 4.734.714 tons in 1850 to 6,291,424 tons in 1863; in which the New York canals, the New York Central, the Brie, and the Pennsylvania Radiroads are included. The total tonnage increased in the same years from 7,786,321 to 10,695,218. Elaborate tables of different articles moving at the different important points are given-at Chicago, Milwaukee, at Green Buy, at Toledo, at Buffa o. In every case the positive increase of 1863 over 1866 and 1859 is enormous; and this whether the total tonnage, or each specific strick be considered. At Chicago, for

"The locrease of wheat is nearly twice, of corn nearly

At the same place the increase in cattle, hogs, beef, pork, hard, tallow, and bacon, far exceeds the increase in grain. At Milwanker, the increase in grain is nearly threefold in five years. At Green Bay, the increase is nearly fourfold in 1863

over 1860.

At Buildo the total in bushels of grain increased from 37,089,461, in 1860, to 61,735,510 in 1863. Pork and beef at the same point were, in 1869, 49,400,950 lbs.; in 1863, 149,428,894 lbs.; and at the other principal points where this great and at the other principal points where this great movement of produce may be measured, at Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Niagara, Oswego, Ogdensburg, and Champlain, similar results are presented. The general result is shown in the summary of receipts at the termini of transportation to the senboard, which in bushels of flour and grain compare as follows:—In 1859 44,354,255; in 1863, 116,307,548.

44,354,525; in 1863, 116,337,548.

The same or similar proportions of increase Mr. Blodgett shows to have occurred in the production of iron, of cooper, and of coal, while to take one article, which has been almost created as a commodity of commerce within the same period, petroleum, the increase is from 750 bols. In 1859, to 2,220,000 in 1850, Anthrecite iron was, in 1859, 286,322 tons; in 1853, 439,400 tons. Cincinnati is an inland city, usually thought to be greatly dependent on its connection with New

A still clearer view of the essential facts in this demonstration is presented by the fall wing ratio, showing to certain feature articles, the crew of the training ratio, showing to certain feature articles, the crew of beautitus exported in 1872-60 over 1878-10 But Harry A.

al excess of otte, guitous, 29,000 \$15.

"In all this calculation," says Mr. Blocket, "at-miles has exclusively been given to the quanti-a produces and exported, and it resches the markable result that the absorute tourings of markable result that the absolute tomage of cruse in Northern products exceeds the securi-orage of Southern products lost to the exports rough the Robellion. In weight and quantities to normous deficiency has already been mid-on the sureous products of the loyal States." To, then, shall descend so low as to despair of Republic that exhibits in the mid-t of a deso-

thing war this unparalleled energy in peaceful ad productive pursuits? Mr. Blodies's concursions from the great mass? I facts, which we have thus abridged, is surjetly stated :- "Not to encumber the two points evoloped in this paper with any detail not abso-lately necessary, the case is closed here. Much more might be said, and many facts scarcely less more hight oc said, and many larts scarcely less striking may be creed, but it is pronosed only to bring out the two great results.—First, that the suchanges of the loyal United States with all foreign nations still produce large annual balances in cur favor; and, second, that the production of these loyal States has increased a most five fold at a time when half-hearted friends and open enemics have joined in predicting its ruin.

OBJECTS OF SHERMAN'S INVASION.

We are not of those who expected vast advantages from General Sherman's advance through Georgia, viewed merely as a raid,

Georgia is undoubtedly the granary of the Confederacy, and to destroy its harvests will cripple Lee's army this winter. The carrying off of cattle and horses will besides fame the transporting power of the Rebel Confederacy. All these are benefits of some importance which we shall derive from Sherman's invasion.

But, on the other hand, the Confederacy is essentially an agricultural State. Vast proadths of land in South Carolina, Eastern Georgia, and North Cucouna, formerly planted with cotton, have been, during the last year, sown with wheat and corn. It will be exceedingly difficult to

Starve cut such a community.

Again, a destructive invasion of this kind creates a vast number of new enemies. Every man robbed and stripped by the tempest of destruction now sweeping through Georgia, is henceforth a hundred-fold more bitter hater or be North and the Union than ever before. All oubtful and lukewarm Southerners in that State have undoubtedly become now intense Seces-siemsts. It is just as it would be here if Lee should sweep the banks of the Hulson in a broad track of desolation from Albany to New York, leaving nothing but blackened homesteads and

wasted farms.
There would be but one effect. Every Copper-head would become at once a violent Unionist, even perhaps a "black Abolitionist." Patriotism, even perhaps a "black Abolitionist." Patriotsm, hatred of the invader, would be tenfold more strong; for there is a certain limit, beyond which if you injure a man, nothing is left but hate and despair. Every raid into South or North has a tendency, without question, "to encourage enlistments" on the other side.

Still, these are the necessary evils of war. It solidines each side. A people like the Augle-American could never be reduced to submission

American could never be reduced to submission

by burning their barns or plundering their houses.

The sole and the grand importance of the invasion of Sherman we hold to be its military aim. The cities on his line of march are of as consequence to him, unless he can destroy their depots of supplies and their arsenais. Savannah tself is of little importance, in a military point of view. The great ends gained by his bold move-ment will be bisection of the great Southern rall-road system, the large force of able-bodied negroes he may acquire, both for further military and pioneer purposes, and, above all, the influence he will at once exert on the Virginia cam

General Sherman, we may be sure, with his long head, is aiming at something more than burning towns, grain, corn-cribs, or capturing useless cities. He is, besides, only a licutement of General Grant: his movement is merely part of the great strategic plan which covers the whole

Having gained a new base on the Georgia coast, reprovisioned his trains, renewed his ammunition, and rested his men, we may confidently expect that his next movement will be northward. He may even pass by Savaunah and Charleston both, make a new base at Bull's Bay and a secondary base at Branchville, and then easily hold both lines of the Rebel railroad sys-tem, the upper and lower. From this point he could easily operate towards

From this point he could easily operate towards North Carolina, sweeping the country before him, until he had formed a new base on the North Carolina coast, and begun his grand fin at march time Virginia and the rear of Lee.

This would be the closing act of the Rebellion, and Lee would be placed in even a worse position than was Cornwallis at Yorktown.

One controlongs, however, might occur, which these supposed movements could not provent. If Hoca should break through into East Tennessee, there would be a new link of communication found between he castern and western sections of the Confederacy. Lee could be reintered. tions of the Confederacy. Lee could be reinforced from the west, or he could retreat to the mountains, and transfer the war to Fennesse and Kentucky. We must hope that General Thomas will put a stop to any such concentra-tion, and that that important mountain region will still be held by our forces.

The United States Supreme Court.

The l'nited States Supreme Court.

At twelve o'clock to-day, the hour for the meeting of the Supreme Court, associate Justics Wayne, the scator member of the Bench, announced that, as no quorum was present, no hashess could be transacted, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow at 12 M.

There were present Associate Justices Wayne of Georgia, Grier of Pennsylvania, Clifford of Mane, Swayne of Ohio, and Milter of Iowa. The absentees were Chief Justice Tancy of Maryland, deceased, and Associate Justices Nelson of New York, Davis of Illinois, scrionsly ill, and Catron of Tennessee.

CLAIMS OF PHILADELPHIA.

____ League Island Again Endorsed

The oppoduction of atoms as a motive power for mival vessels, is causing a covolution in maritime warrare which the abjest minds have long predicted would be the result of this accurey, but which is not yet to its fullest excent appreciated It changes the whole character of blockade, and in future wars it will be found that a few cast privaterry by steam will hanges or annothing the commerce of the most powerful belligerent mathens.

Cost country has been composited by this critical control of the foreign and a 200-100 to the country has been composited by the critical control of the increase is most arranged by the increase of the increase is most arranged by the constitute of the increase of the i Our country has been compelled by this civil year to take the initiative in organizing a vast press the depredations of semi-piratical privateers, built by skilled English mechanis in Engwhich, under the Robel flog, have raved the occur, destroying our merchan; shipping, and have found retuge and supplies in English and neutral

When hostilities commenced, our Government had provided no suitable havy yard with machine shops and foundries to minafacture toe necessary machinery for our rapidly increasing and expanding navy, but the Dop remain was compelled to rely on the few private establishments, which it could divert from other ougagements, for the immense work that was calling out the resources of the nation.

the resources of the nation.

Great embarras ment was experienced in consequence of this neglect of the Government at the very commencement of the war, and although the naval service and the country are suffering con-stantly from this neglect, measures for the esta-tishment of a suitable may yard for the con-struction and repair of iron vessels, their arma-

As early as March, 1862, and on several occa-sions since, I have had the honor to resent only yiews to Congress on this subject. The earnest-ness shift from the wild which it has been brought forward must find an apology in a sgreat

THE NEW NAVY YARD AT PRILADELPHIA. It has never been the purpose of the Department, in any of its stangestions or recommendations, to increase the number of our new yards, nor to after their local distribution. The yard which we now have at Philadelphia is altogether inadequate to our present or france ways. It was proposed, the report, to substitute a new one on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. League island, within the limits of that city, it adopted as a site, most gradually absorb the works at the present yard, which would then be

MAVAL STATIONS. All of our present navy yards, it will be re-membered, were established for the construction and repair of wooden sailing vessels. Steam and armored vessels have superseded these, and the inability of our present establishments for the

inability of our present establishments for the work imposed by this war has been the source of inexpressible anxiety, and often of great desappointment and public injury. To relieve the navy yards from work which they have but limited means to execute, and to sequre necessary repairs, the Department has been compelled to establish stations for machinery, and means of refitment, at Mound City, Memphis, New Orleans, Ship Island, Pensacola, Key West, Port Royal, Beautert, Norfolk, and Baltimore.

But these and all the private establishments of the country, besides other calls upon them, have been insufficient to keep the present navy in necessary order, so that, it to the duty of olockading there were added occan conflicts with a naval power by which our ships would be often disabled, the sad spectacle would be presented of our bled, the sad spectacle would be presented of our maral vessels laid up in time of war for want of a proper establishment with the shops and mouns to repair them.

NEW YESSELS. Gur country, whose strength and power among nations must ever be identified with and maintained by its navy, and which possesses in such abundance the means of creating and sustaining one, has not, in all the navy yards combined, the appliances possessed by single establishments in the pland and France.

England and France.

Were there outside of our navy yards establishmens to perform promptly the requisite work in time of war, I should not at this time again press the subject of a navy yard for iron work for the construction of vessels upon the consideration of cur authorities. But, although the Department has generally been ably and zealously seconded in its efforts by private contractors, yet the fact that there is no customer but the Government that there is no customer but the Government for much of this heavy class of iron work, for for much of this heavy class of from work, for-bids us to expect that individual enterprise will be prepared to execute it without full remunera-tion for all the outlay for shops, tools, and machi-nery which may be required in preparation. Besides this, unlimited time is taken by them for the completion of the work.

It may be proper to mention, as an instance of the delay to which the Government is subjected, that in Letther, 1800, contents now in the contents.

that in October, 1862, contracts were made with a manufacturer of reputation and ability for making and setting up the turrets of the Tonawanda and Miantonomah, which were to have been completed in February, 1893, but they will probably not be finished until February, 1895, two years after the expiration of the time specified in the centract. At the commencement of d in the centract. At the commencement of hostilities this Department had equipped, and at its immediate disposal, three vessels of war. Those which were laid up, and those which were recalled from abroad, had to undergo extensive repairs, for which no provision had been much. The Government has not even at this time an establishment where a shalt can be made for our steamers, or a plate for our iron-clads. The frontone or wharfage at all our navy yards, so import or repairs, in less than is required at each

THE PURIS

Our next contest may be with a naval power which will attempt to direct upon our shores a course of operations similar to those which we have applied to the southern coast for suppressing the Rebellion. One yard, at least, where iron vessels, iron armor, and iron shofting can be manufactured, is now impersively necessary Among the considerations that should control the selection of a site for such a yard and establish ment, which shall become the depot for the mate ment, which shall become the depot for the materials collected in years of peace, with which to build and repair our naval vessels, and where will be aggregated machinery and tools such as at present are not to be found in this country, and which, when once procured, could not, if destroyed, be easily or readily replaced, will be its absolute safety from attack by see or lead. So far as is possible we should avail ourselves of natural advantages to disapper the different patterns. natural advantages in obtaining the indispensable security for such an establishment, without de-pending entirely on fortifications and artificial means, which would be more costly than the navy yard fiself.

The additional military defenses of Portsmouth.

The additional military deceases of Forismonta. England, rendered necessary by the proximity of that great mival station to the ocean, and its con-sequent assailability by modern ordinance, are now being constructed at an expense of

MORE ABOUT PHILADELPHIA.

dant, should be considered.

A foundation of stavel which, for the purpose of machinery, be preferable to stone. An extensive water frontage must also be secured. For such a upper and establishment, where costly machinery and material would accumulate during years of peace, the advantages of an interior location are in at manifest. These favorable to deliting are to be obtained nowhere also are confidence and the followers are as a confidence and the followers. so completely as on the Delaware river; and the posts of Learne Island, within the limits of the case of Publisher his, assents providing a stronger combinant is of the points that are recessary than

combinate is of the potate that are recessary than any other location.

It is to be received that competition for supposed local benefits should interfere with, retard, and percape entirely defeat the Covernment in descript to stead on percape entirely defeat the Covernment in descript to stead of inspectant a citional establishment. It is such a condict for sectional favor the country abouid loss forever the best simultion for such a many part and resultinment, the result would be always deployed. The Department has studiously avoided the controversy which has arisen in consequence of the efforts to solve a many yard at New Landson, which is foreign to the question of calunging or supstibuting a more commodious establishment at Pollage physics.

A manuficienty of small yards, similar in character, conword into one section of the country, was not the object or purpose of the Department in the suggestions and recommendations which it has from time to time urged upon Courress. There are soundy three navy yards case of the Hadson, and should Congress deem it advisable to add another to that section or cisewhere, it is to be hoped that such determination will not interfire with or prevent the Government from having a proper establishment for the countro-tion of from yes-cis, from armor, and from work of every description meanifeld purposes in the immediate vienity of the tron and cod region of the more central portions of the Union. Such an establishment as the Department has advised on the Delaware would not add to the number of yards, but would be a mere substitution, without one dollar's expense to the Government for land, of the more commoditions and extensive grounds and water front of League I-land, in place of the present limited and restricted site at Pailadelphia, which is wholly inadequate and insufficient for the purposes of a yard for even wooden ships. A multipliefty of small yards, similar in charac

BLIRONS WIT PHILADELPHIA SHOULD BE Among the reasons which impel me again to introduce this subject and earn stly press a upon the inchediate attention of Gongres, is the fact that the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad has that the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad has

that the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad has moved with a view of obtaining a portion of the least valuable part of League is land for a depot. The objections arged against that position for a navy yard, with its workshops, have no weight with this comeany, which requires snows and heavy work, and knows its own inferest. Unless, therefore, this free gift of over six hundred acress of land, with a weakfoot of feenty-three feet depth extending for more than two miles, within the limits of Philadelabia, should be accepted during the present session of Cangress, it will pentably pass into private hands, and the most desirable and available position to this country for such a yard will be diverted to other purposes, and lost forever to the Government. As a neasure of ordinary practices, it is most extensity recommended that the offer of League Island be without delay accepted. When plans for its improvement shall be submitted, and an appropriation asked, with a view of transforing the works at the present yard to the new location, Congress can then everyted its discretion in the second.

at the present yard to the new location, Congress out then exercise its discretion in determining the amount of expenditure propers for this NAVY YARD ON THE MISSISSIPPTI

By an act of Congress, approved June 50, 1884, the Scoretary of the Navy was "authorized and en powered to appoint a commission, consisting of one naval officer, one officer of the engineer corps, and one civilian, to select the most approved site for a navy yard or naval station on the Misslashpi river, or upon one of its tributaries, and to report to the next session of Congress." In pursuance of the authority conferred on me by this act, a commission has been constituted, and is now engaged in making the required examinations. Rear-Adustral Charles H. Bavis, who has had examinations. had experience as commanding officer of the Mis-sissippi sundfron, was appointed senior memor of the commission. The Secretary of War having been requested to name a suitable officer of the engineer corps to be associated on this commission, and having named and detailed Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bowman for the purpose, that officer was appointed. George W. Blunt, a civilian of namical reputation and ability, of the city of New York, is the third gentleman of the com-

There is in the naval branch of the public service no rank corresponding with that of lieurenant-general. Congress has established the grade of rear-admiral, which corresponds with that of major-general, and it would be an act of recog-nition eminently deserved, and which would be fully appreciated by the gallant men of the navy, were Congress to authorise the appointment of a vice-admiral Such honors and preferments stimulate heroes.

Among eminent commanders in our naval sarvice, of whom the nation may well be proud, we have one who, all will acknowledge, meris by his achievements as high rank as that of any

naval officer in any country.

On the occasion of the recent brilliant victory in the bay of Mobile, more glorious, perhaps, in some of its incidents, event than the memorable conflict that gave us the possession and ulti-mately restored the free navigation of the Missis-sippi, it was beyond question, the spontaneous sentiment of the country, that the veteran hero who had illustrated our mayal annals by these grand successes was worthy of the highest honors, and should be promoted to the highest naval rank. In recommending therefore, that the office of vice-admiral should be created, and the appointment conferred on Rear-Admiral D wid G. Frreigut, I but respond, as I believe, to the voice and wishes of the naval service and of the whole

The attention of Congress, through the Naval Committee, has heretofore been called to the fact that the number of officers on the active list, in the grades of commodore, captain, commander, and heutenant-commander, is not equal to the number of vessels of the different rates required by law to be commanded by officers of these grades. A small increase was recommended as well as an alteration in the law relative to filling vacancies in the grade of admiral in time of peace. My latter on this subject, with the accompanying draft of a bill, making provision also for the incorporation into the regular service of a few volunteer officers who, by real, ability, and service during the war, have merited this reward, will be found in the appendix to this report.

In this my fourth annual report I have submitted somewhat in detail the condition of the Department and the service. This report presents the distribution and employment of a maritime force which, including the additions to it now in force which, including the adultions to it now in progress and near completion, constitutes, for all the purposes of defense, if not of attack and con-quest, the most powerful national may in the world. In four preceding similar communica-tions, including that submitted to you upon the assembling of Congress in the extra session of 1861, it has been my duty to exhibit the methods and measures of administration, by which, from a comparatively small beginning, and under the pressure of an nnexampled exigency, this vast naval power has, since your accession to the Presidency, been brought into existence; to state the contributions which have been made to it from our commercial marine; to indicate the application of, all the resources of our public naval establishments to its construction and preparation for service; to show how individual A navy yard, if we have one for naval iron paration for service; to show how individual work, should be established on fresh water, for

Orleans, and with the planting States generally, for the larger share of its trade.

It is thosefore an extreme case of the depression which the war may be thought to have produced yet its produce increases as follows—for the large packed were increase as follows—for the majority to an enemy by coastwise transportant for a large city, which cannot be laid up in sait water during peace. Ready across to coal, tren, and timber is a so important, for these essential articles should be always available on the minimulation waters, without exposure to an intermediate and forms of majority to an enemy by coastwise transportant form 15,516,771 coats from 15,730 bushes to 1,001, and though the Nice support rade during the period has been already and the second of machinery, while it are always available on the minimulation of markets and tenements are abundant, should be considered.

A foundation of gravel with such account of the smiller and forms of nascing to reade alone a new era in the dividence of machinery, by referrable to stome. An extending the sciling of markets and tenements are abundant, should be considered.

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divelopment and application of mara force. In connection with such account of the sudden creation of a first American naval power. It has been at the same time my privilege in these communications to make official record of a series of munications to make official record of a series of ragal enterprises and achievements wholly without procedent of parallel. No previous enterprises of efficient blockade; no ferious enterprises and access hereofore known of naval attack again such fortreases, through to middle moments obstructions previous fortreases, through to middle moments of the action of the series of the with army forcer in expeditions and comparts in a with army forcer in expeditions and comparts in an army forcer in expeditions and comparts in an army forcer in expeditions and comparts in a course of fivers pregarious and dangerous of navigution, can say where be found of a character to compare with the triamples in all these forms of navial effort which it has been the duty of this Department outling the next three years to organize Department during the past three years to orga-

the partment ourning to past three years to orga-niate and to report.

If in the prosecution of duties so ardinous, com-plicated, and exacting, the trust consided to this becaring the shall appear to have been fainfully and lifty uncharged, then certainly my acknow-ledgments are still due, as they have been here-tolers expressed, to the gentumen associated with me in its menagement, to the whole electical are to the everal cultised forcaus, and espe-ially to the invaluable services of the Assistan-serviary and the chief clerk of the Department.

Dur it is to the officers and men of our naval service that the pressure nown of what has been done, and is dolers, listly belongs. The best administration of this Department can do listle more along the than to give them the adequate mans and the right opportunity of action. To them, therefore, but and always, be the honor, which their own country and the whole world shall recognize in this expansion and these exploits of our naval power a spectacle of patriolic and vistous bearing worthy of the cause in end virtuous hereism worthy of the cause is

Secretary of the Navy. To the President.

Our Minister to Brazil upon the Florida

Mr. James Watson Webb, our Minister near the Brazilian Court, has written a moderate deseatch to the Brazilian Government in raply to one sent him by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, complaining of the capture of

the Florida. Mr. Webb writen:-" * * * " The Government of the United States will feel regret at learning that a comman-States will feel regret at loarning that a commander in the Navy, without any instructions or authority whatever, took upon himself the responsibility to capture one of the practical craisers of our Rebels while she was anchored in the port of Dahia, and the andersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency that all the reparation which honor and instice exact will be very freely offered.

ill be very freely offered. * * * * *
"Neither the United States nor the undersigned are directly or indirectly responsible for this oc-currence. It was not ordered or authorized eather by the Government of the United States or

"Thus replying to the note of your Excellency, and accepting as facts the statements of which the understaned has no knowledge, the under-signed very irankly, in his own name, and also in behalf of his Government, under the circumthe chair of his Government, under the circumstance already stated, disavows, with ail his force, the capture of the pirate Florida in the waters of linail. In the despatches which he has sent to Washington he has always expressed a desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two principal nations of the American continent. "Such being, as the undersigned has no doubt, the feelings and intentions of Brazil, as also of the United States he does not amended in the United States, he does not apprehend in the least that these sentiments can be disurched by the acts of the commander of one of our ves-sels of war, or by those of an excited people smarting under what they regard as a national

"In the perfect conviction that the Government of the United States will promptly do all that is consistent with its proper dignity and the honor and dignity of Brazil, the undersigned asks your Excellency to excluse this hasty noic, and renews the expression of his distinguished consideration, "James Warson When."

Loan Lyons.-We hear it stated that Lord Lyons, whose health we regret to say is not good, whit take Wednesday's steamer for Liverpool.

NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNED WILL A make application to the Department on TUESDAY, the Side lostant, at 17 occurred to pave Circiation errort, from o load to Sutherland syeme, in the First Ward mined property owners having signed a contract for property of an Hossiey, 188 feet; Itaac Mystan Hossiey, 188 feet; Itaac Mystan Hossiey, 188 feet; Chittle Verner, 4s feet; Andrew Actob, 100 test; Chittle Campbell, 16 feet; Patrick 1, 27 feet; John McHenry, 16 feet; A Hanson, Jesseph Wite, 10 test; O. McCoshev, 4s feet; Kovengh, 16 feet; Abil Jeanes, 11s feet, ALEVINDER GWINN, AUGUSTANES, Contractors, 1464, 12-6-35*

Pull abstrata, December 6, 1861.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!

BIOKRENE. LIFE REJUVENATOR

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Re-lucer of weated or inert functions.

The acred should be certain to make the Biobrene a house-ied god, has much as it will render them youthful is feelhold god, has much as it will render them youthful in feel-ing and its strengte, and enable them to live over again the doys or their pristinc loy. If not only exhibitates we are regiment, and is really an invaluable slessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servidy, all above, indicating, or ordinary sixtures. No matter what the came of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and for-ever.

BIGKRENE Cures Impotency, General Debinity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Weakines of the Organs of Generation, Imbedity, Branchen, Ernait, It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the Nervous Systems and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous distabilities are earnesity advices to seek a care in this most excellent and unequalide preparation. Persona who, by Improduces, have but their natural visor, will find a speedy and permanent care in the

BIOKRENE.

It will be found totally different from all other articles It will be point (otany anisets) riom is other arricles for the same purposes. TO FEMALES.—This preparation is favaluable in mer-yous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the waged atreaugh with wooderful permissence. It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspectia with the first dose. A brisi persistence in its use will rema-vance the stomach to a degree of perfect, health, and banish Dyspects forever. yagepila forever, One Domir per hottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold by reginets generally. Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors

No 81 CEDAR Street, New York. sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & SOW. DEN, No. 23 N. SIXIII Street, Philadelphia.

ASTHMA CURED.-RELIEF GUARAN THMA CUREST. As personness over effected test in terminates, and a personness over effected a use of "Upham's Ashina Cure" Cases of from tenting year? standing yield at once to its inflaence. Sz. Sent peripaid to any audress by S. C. UPILAM. 25. B. EIGHTH Street, Fullshelphia, Fa. Cheulary 25. B. EIGHTH Street, Fullshelphia, Fullshelphi

HAIR UPROOTED FROM ALL PARTS II or the body in few minutes, without injury to the sting of Uphan's Depthatory Powder." Mellind to airy address of SiZb, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. Eight III Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 13 4 tusinimap.

**NO TIME TO BE LOST."—ALL PARTIES

A desiring information on any point or points, can
receive the same without delay, of enclosing their address
and fifty cents, to Bex 880, Philadelphia Post Office, Penjivania.

12 d-strp

PRISONERS' PAY PROMPTLY COL-ted of JOSEPH E. 703 TT & CO. D. M. Mary and Naval Agenty. No. 67 Walnut Street. F. Indepoint. All the expression answered. Assure and to for a large given tree of charge. PRIZE MONEY NOW PAID, AT THE MINISTER HOLDER NOW PAID, AT THE PHILIPPEN AND ARREST PRIZE AND ARREST AND ARREST PRIZE AND ARRE

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMAS-

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CITY ORDINANCES.

A N O R D I N A N C E.

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clars. Twelftle Section—Thirty-hour those and dollars. Thirteenth Section—Thirty eight theorem's defines deliars.
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Attest—
William F. Small.
Chert of Common Council.
JAMES LYND.
Tresidents deslect leaned.
Approved this first day of Becomber. AnnoDemon one transmal eight innotest and sexty- four (A. D.,

ALEXANDER HENRY, Stayor of Philadelphia. R S O L U T LO N
To Make Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Board of Guardians of the Poor for the sour 1804.
Resource, By the select and Common Connects of the City of Philadelphia. That the Kity Controller is and is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Board of Chardians of the Poor, by oreleasing appropriation to the Board of Chardians of the Poor, by oreleasing appropriation and company and companying the same appropriation of the Board of Chardians of the Poor, by oreleasing appropriation to the companying the same appropriation to the Board of Chardians of the Poor, but only the Chardians of the Poor of the Poor of the Chardians of the Poor of the Poor of the Chardians of the Poor of the Poor of the Chardians of the Poor of the Po From Item 41, fire hose, and repairs to same, the sum of se hundred and ninety five dollars. From Item 45, quarrying stone, the sum of one hundred

Solars.

From Hem 50, purchase of iron for making from bed-strads, the sum of five bundred deliars mad the sum of even hundred and albeit-five deliars; to Hem 15, chain, filling, and wearing materials.

From Hem 50, purchase of horses and cows, the sum of two hundred at dringly deliars; to Hem 50, from and black-two hundred at dringly deliars; to Hem 50, from and blacksmith work, the sum of one i undred and ninely dollars; at d to flow of, incidental expenses of farm and Blockley extate, the sum of one hundred dollars.

From from 78, provisions for smallpox patients, the sum two hundred collars.
From item 80, relief or First District out-door poor, the un of one thousand dollars.
From item 51 relief of Second District out-door poor, the From item 21. Police of Second District out-door poor, the aum of one thousand dollars.

From Rem 21. relief of Third District out-door poor, the sum of seven bundred and they dollars.

From Item 81. relief of Fourth District out-door poor, the sum of seven bundred and flow dollars.

From Item 84. relief of Fight District out-door poor, the som of one thousand dollars.

From Item 85, relief of Sixth District out-door poor, the sum of one thousand dollars.

From Rem 8s, relief of Stath District out-door poor, the stun of one thousand oblars.
From Rem 8s, relief of Seventh District out-door poor, the sum of reve thousand collars.
From Rem 8s, relief of English District out-door poor, the sum of one thousand dollars.
From Rem 8s, relief of Tenth District out-door poor, the sum of five hundred dollars.
From Rem 8s, relief of Tenth District out-door poor, the sum of five hundred dollars.
From Rem 8s, relief of Tenth District out-door poor, the sum of four hundred dollars.
From Rem 8s, relief of a Kewenth District out-door poor.
From Rem 30, relief of Kewenth District out-door poor. he sum of four humared dollars.

From Item 30 relief of E-wymth District out-door poor,
to some of an hundred dollars, in all the sum of ten
housand two bundred dollars to the following named thousant two numeric declars to the following named lients to wit:— To here to the for hospital and nurses tables, the sum of six handlesd declars. To from 11, nursering for Insane Asylum, the sum of one hundred declars.

one hundred deduces.
To item ho, dour, corn, and corn meal, the sum of three bousand six busined deduce.
To Item 20, beef, inition, pork, and bacon, the sum of six unsired deduce.
To Item 27, coditish, butter, lard, rice, corn, himiny, barey, soit, and pepper, the sum of three thousand one huntred deduce. red dollars.
To Rem 28, boots, shows, hats, caps, the sum of two
undred and fifty dollars. hundred and fitty dellars.

To Been da, tobsore, seap, line, and starch, the sum of one handred and twenty-five dollars.

To Been M, hardware, trackety, linware, brushes, and trooms, the sum of three bundred dellars.

To Item 35, mas and oil, the sum of four hundred dollars. To Item 42, incidental expenses for housekeeping gens-

To item 45, indicate that expenses for hor execute sens-rally, the sum of our facility.

To item 45, chain filling and wearing materials, the sum of three numbered and theiry dree solites.

To item 75, hostery, yarn thread, cotton, combs, needles, and trimminus, the sum of two hundred and sity delians.

From item 75, incidental outd-our expenses, the sum of one hundred deliary, to item 76, for stationery, printing, and advertising.

From item 8, wasce and pay-roll hospital department. and advertising.
From Hern's, wares and pay-roll hospital department, the same of first deliars.
From Hom 18, wares and pay-roll insame department, the stim of first deliars.
From Hom 58, wares and pay-roll insame department, the stim of first deliars, and caustic alkali and material for making sup, the sum of saventy five deliars, to liem 46, wasts on pay-roll chargeable to home generally.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER.

Aftest—
Assassant Clerk of Common Council.

Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

Approved this third day of December, Asia December, and State Council.

Approved this third day of December, Asia December, 1884).

ALEXANDER HENRY.